

LINGUISTIC MEANS OF DESCRIBING EMOTIONS IN ENGLISH POETRY

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Annotation: This article discusses linguistic means of describing emotions in English poetry, its types and special features. Moreover, the latest studies of emotions and ways of expressing them were highlighted.

Key words: *emotional reaction, persuasive writing, emotional level, grammatical means, vernacular, grammatical incompleteness, jargon.*

All literary works of extraordinary merit have been written by men capable of deep feeling and beautifully expressing their feelings through the medium of poems. We are all linked by a sentimental relationship that connects us with the ties of humanity. We are similar because we go through the same joys and sorrows, through the same illusions and disappointments. The supreme law of living makes us equals, and to a greater or lesser degree, we all feel euphoria and depression, sadness and happiness, hope and disappointments. Poets and philosophers hold power to explain those intimate moments of the life of a human being. The poets hold power to pour their emotions into a poem conceptually and explain the deep states and movements of the spirit. They likewise translate the emotions to a concrete language that demonstrates the same complex and subtle realities of the human soul. **Emotive language** is the term used when certain word choices are made to evoke an emotional response in the reader[1]. This kind of language often aims to persuade the reader or listener to share the writer or speaker's point of view, using language chosen specifically to stimulate an **emotional reaction**. Emotive language in literature can help to elicit specific responses to help the reader become more **invested** in the book that they're reading, and engage with it more deeply. Emotive language is also often used in **persuasive writing**, to help get the reader/listener on board with a certain point of view. One of the core ways that writers might use emotive language is for **dramatic effect**. This effect is often utilised in storytelling to help events have more impact, and to help the reader/listener to feel drawn into the story. This is because they understand how the characters are feeling on an emotional level. Using emotive language for dramatic effect is a great way to make narratives

more **engaging**.

Another key purpose of emotive language is in **persuasive writing**. This might take the form of speeches, essays, dialogues, articles, blogs, and opinion pieces. When you use emotive language in persuasive writing, you make the reader/listener feel emotionally involved in the issues that are being discussed. When their emotions are involved - particularly when strong feelings such as **empathy** or **concern** are elicited - they are likely to become more invested in the issues. As such, this is a great way to get people to care about issues that you care about, and to help get them on your side.

The study of emotions and ways of expressing them today is one of the most pressing research topics in various scientific disciplines. The category of emotionality is studied to a greater extent in psychology, as well as philosophy, ethnology, sociology, biology, physiology, linguistics and other sciences. So, linguists note that in everyday communication the same words are used to convey a wide range of experiences. Therefore, the role of the context in this case is key for the correct interpretation of a particular linguistic unit. In modern psychology, emotionality is understood as "the entire range of human emotional experiences, including mood, emotion itself, feeling, affect, passion ... the core of the human personality". To express emotions in linguistics, units of all language levels are used. Emotional means of expression include phonetic, lexical and grammatical means[2]. Speaking about the phonetic means of expressing emotions, many researchers name, first of all, intonation, stress, tones. They combine these phonetic characteristics with the concept of prosody (gr. Prosōdia - stress, the chorus is the same as a poem or versification). It should be noted that these characteristics can only be detected in speech. In any language, they form a system of means, which is characteristic only of this language and through which emotions can be expressed and understood. An example of the use of phonetic means of language to express emotions and their impact on the emotional sphere of the listener has a huge arsenal of techniques that are based on a special image of the selected sound and rhythmic organization of the utterance. These include alliteration, rhyme, onomatopoeia, and rhythm. These means are used mainly in poetry, but rhyme is also found in ordinary non-poetic speech and is widely used in vernacular and jargon as emotional and evaluative means. The emotional state of the speaking person leaves a certain imprint on the syntactic design of speech. All cases of expression of emotions of the syntactic organization of the utterance can be reduced to:

- 1) a change in the order of words accepted in the language;
- 2) an increase in the number of cases of grammatical incompleteness;

- 3) interrupting the chain of text unfolding;
- 4) violation of grammatical agreement, up to complete grammatical disorganization of speech in a state of frustration In the language of a literary text, vocabulary is used that has such qualities as emotionality and expressiveness.

In recent years, works have appeared in which emotivity is considered as a linguistic expression of emotions, for example, in the works of V.I. Shakhovskiy. The author emphasizes the need to take into account the factors of emotionality, expressive characteristics of linguistic consciousness in the study of speech communication[3]. It should be noted that language serves as a means of expressing a person's personal, subjective attitude to the subject of speech and situation, as well as his feelings and emotions. Language is a means of emotional impact on the listener.

Currently there is a sustainable interest in the analysis of means of expressing emotions within the framework of the English classic and modern literary texts. Moreover, in spite of the numerous works devoted to the classic English literature the contemporary English literature of the last decade also deserves close study due to the new forms of communication such as social media and text-messages, which have influenced the ways of expressing emotions and are frequently used by modern writers. It should be noted that both novels, Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" and Jojo Moyes's "Me before You", are translated into many languages including Russian and are on the best sellers list all over the globe. Successful screened versions of the novels are another proof of their popularity. The main difference of linguistic aspect of emotions from psychological one is that psychologists study the nature of emotions (human's emotionality itself), and linguists deal with the linguistic ways of expressing various emotions (emotivity). In this research paper emotionality (or emotivity) in linguistic aspect is defined as the combination of all ways of expressing human emotions but we focus our study on the lexical and grammatical ways of expressing emotions. Consequently, from the lexical aspect two terms - emotive lexis and emotion vocabulary - are to be differentiated.

To conclude it should be noted that specific group of lexical means of expressing emotions is emotive lexis, which comprises the combination of words with emotivity semantics in their meaning (affective words, which express emotional state of the speaker, - abusive language, interjections and interjection words: wow, alas, darn it) and their connotation (words which convey emotional attitude of the speaker to a certain object or its characteristics: pathetic, wretched, sweetie, snake according to Shakhovskij. Thus, emotive lexis, as a rule, performs nominative function and objectifies emotions in a language. And emotion vocabulary usually

performs expressive and pragmatic function. In other words, emotive lexis consists of lexemes which express a notion about emotions in its subject-logical meaning. And emotion vocabulary is represented by emotionally coloured words which contain a feelings-related component.

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